CITY INTELLIGENCE. AT ODDS.

Tribulations in the Custom House-A Conflict of Authority Between Collector Cake and Secretary McCulloch.

For some time there was a sort of disposition manitested by the Department at Washington to effect the removal of Collector Cake. Charges upon charges have been instituted against him, but all have fallen to the ground. Finding that these accusations could not be sustained. his opponents have resorted to this petty way of making his position so disagreeable that he would be compelled to resign. His right of appointment was at first denied, but now the power of removal is attempted to be taken from him. This, he assumes, is illegal, and not according to the act acsumes, is niegal, and not according to the act of 1799, which says, "The Collector shall, with the approbation of the principal officer of the Treasury Department, employ proper persons as weighers, guagers, measurers, and inspectors at the several ports within his district."

A short time are a special are:

A short time ago a special as at was designated to visit Philadelphis and make certain investigations into the castom House the Custom House in this city. This individual is a Democrat, and was a delegate from Pitts o to the late Convention in New York.

Republicans are, as a matter of course, dis-tasteful to him, and knowing full well that no more Democrats can secure positions at this port, he has recommended the abolition of cer-tain entire departments, and the dismissal of employes whose politics were similar to those who nominated General Grant.

Yesterday Collector Cake received the follow-

Ing document: —
The above Department, Nov. 17, 1868—Sir:—Upon
the recommendation of a special agent of the Department, the services of the following-named Inspectors
at your port will be dispensed with after the 20th instant, after which day their names will be dropped at

Ant, after where the department:

A Beigman [Rep.]
A Bartnelomew [Rep.]
J. K. Boyer [Rec.]
W. H. Rasch [Rep.]
G Rob nach [Rep.]
Lemuel E, White [Rep.]
Jacob Brown, Jr., [Rep.]
Lemuel E, White [Rep.]
H. McCULLOUH,
Becretary of the Treasury. This letter the Collector, wno is held responsible by the department for the official acts of his employes, and who is willing to abide by the law, in which no reference is made to the approbation of the department in cases of re-

moval, considers an innovation, and he will doubtless resist the Secretary of the Treasury. In fact, it is rumored this afternoon that he has or will in the course of the day transmit a reply to Mr. McCulloch, setting the authority of that gentleman to interfere in the matter at defiance.
It is also said that he will refer to the inter-

pretatation of Attorney-General B. F. Butler, written in 1838, of the clause of the act of 1799, above quoted. That gentleman then said that the approbation of the department was neces-sary to the employment, but nothing is said as to the removal, and that the Secretary of the Treasury has no legal authority to call upon the Collector to even give reasons for removals.

As the Department has ordered a reduction of

the force, the Collector will, no doubt, acquiesce in that respect, but he will insist upon naming the men.

Those mentioned in the above order are among the most capable, competent, and reliable in the department. This little imbroglio not only involves the Collector, but it will have the effect of bringing the ire of the Congressmen of this State upon the head of the Secretary. We anxiously await the result of this conflict of authority.

OPERATIONS OF A BAR-ROOM LOUNGER .- An individual named Daniel Galiagher entered a bar-room in the vicinity of Broad street and Washington avenue yesterday evening, and while "mine bost" had his attention temporarily diverted from the drawer that contained the proceeds of the day's sale of the ardent, Gallagher "went for" said drawer, and abstracted therefrom the sum of \$15 in cash and a pocketwith his plunder; and, emboldened by his success, he proceeded to another rum-mill in the neighborhood, and repeated his previous feat. In the last mentioned place he managed to be become the unlawful but temporary possestor of two bottles of old rye and a number of eigars; but before he had time to experience the exhibitanting effects of the ill-gotten whisky, or judging of the quality of the cigars, he ently tapped on the shoulder by one of the Mayor's blue-coated deputies, and marched off for the office of Alderman Bousail, who con-cluded to allow him board and todging at the expense of the State in Moyamensing Prison, until his misdeeds received proper attention at the hands of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

COLLISION BETWEEN A PASSENGER CAR AND A MULE TRAM.—About 11 o'clock this morning two mules attached to a wagon, which was standing in the vicinity of Eighth and Market streets, became frightened and dashed up Market street at a fearful rate. Just below Ninth street the runaway team came in contact with a Market street passenger car, and quite a smach-up occurred, which greatly frightened the lady passengers in the car, although fortu-nately no person was injured. The front plat-form of the car was considerably damaged, and but for the presence of mind of the driver of the car, who quickly turned his horses' he ids one side, the latter would have been killed or seriously injured.

STEALING FLOOR, CHEESE, ETc. - Henry Logan and William Devine employed their time yesterday afternoon, along the Delaware wharves, in transacting a little business in the way of appropriating to their own use a quantity of flour, cheese, and other staples that belonged to somebody else. The business, however, was not conducted with sufficient secrecy, for their operations were observed, and they were soon confided to the tender care of a policeman while they were attempting to sell the stolen produce in the Fifteenth ward, who took them before Alderman Pancoast, and that official committed them to prison in default of bail.

STOLE A COAT AND GOT ARRESTED .- A man named Samuel H. Harris went iuto a clothing store at Seventh and Cullen streets yesterday afternoon, and took a particular fancy to a cer-He tried on the garment, and being much pleased with his personal appearance therein, was in such a hurry to display himsell to the public at large in his new rig that he entirely forgot to "pony up" the price of the habiliment to the lawful owner thereof. He was pursued, captured, taken before Alderman wift, and very soon afterwards enjoyed a ride down Passyunk road in the "Black Maria,"

ARRIVED AT NEW YORK.—The new steamship Volunteer, Captain William B. Gallagher, con-nected with the Liverpool line, between New York and Philadelphia, has just completed her first trip, and arrived at the Empire City after a remarkably quick passage. The sea-going qualitics of the vessel were well tested and gave universal satisfaction to all parties interested.

DEAD BODY FOUND IN A MARSH .- About 4 o'cleck yesterday afternoon the Schuylkill Har-bor Police found the dead body of an unknown man in a marsh, near Point Breeze. He had sandy whiskers and light complexion; and wore a blue undershirt, white shirt, and brown pants

APPOINTED. - Washington B. Quigley has been appointed by Assessor Frazier, of the First Internal District of Pennsylvania, as his as-sistant. Mr. Quigley is an old resident of "Old Southwark," and is capable to fill the position

DR. E. G BROOKS has accepted the invitation extended to him to take the pastoral charge of the Church of the Messiab, Locust street, near Broad (Universalist), and will enter on his duties next Sunday.

The finest broom corn is raised in Texas, both for length and weight. One broom made from this corn, it is said, will outlast a dozen

W EDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
Stationer and Engraver.

WASHING TON.

Annual Exhibits Returned by the Heads of Departments-Interesting Statistics

and I will rmation. The report of the Hon. James S. Wilson. Commissioner of the General Land Office, will equal in interest the report of 1867. In addition to the usual official topics, it will embrace a variety of valuable information, all arranged under thirty-six general heads, embracing the soil, climate, territorial configuration, industrial and commercial facilities, social progress, and present status of the different States and Territories. Ohio, Indiana, and litinois, in which the Government title to the soil has been practically extinguished by private appropriation under the land laws, are grouped together in a beneficent 'and inws, are grouped together in a single article, 'dowing, as the result of our beneficent 'and policy, their growth into a powerfu' and intelligent civilization. The follow' ag are some of the items from the report:

By the eensus of 1860, it is shown that in that

year our whole number of educational estab lishments was 113,006, with 148,742 teachers, giving instruction to 5,417,880 pupils, their annual income being \$35,090,482. In the absence of later general statistics, the latest reports of educational movements in some of our young Western cities are cited as illustrations of edu cational progress during the current decade The grand totals of these grants, amounting to nearly 80,000,000 acres, are greater than the united area of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York. New Jersey, and Delaware. Bounty land grants, military reservations, State and Territorial boundaries, receive appropriate notice. The geological survey of Nebraska, under special statute, is reviewed in detail, and the continuation of the geological survey of the Rocky Mountain regions subsequently ordered by Congress under the superintendence of capable geologist is noticed, with several im-portant practical results. It is ascertained that the country for 200 miles west of Omaha is very fertile, and that beyond that point it is available for grazing. The presence of coal is clearly developed in very large deposits in different localities. Iron ores, especially of magnetic character, abound. Extensive forests of pine timber were frequently met with, giving ground for an extensive lumbering enterprise. The peculiar character of the parks of Colorado receives passing notice. The Commissioner urges the importance of geological explorations of the public domain, and suggests that a public building be erected in Washington, with apartments for the accommodation of scientific memorials representing each State and Territory. The reclamation of inand Territory. The reclamation of in-undated lands by practical processes known to modern science is the subject of an interesting paper called for by the wants of different portions of the country. The amelioration of barren lands by irrigation, tree-growing, and other processes, a problem whose importance is daily becoming more pressing, is discussed, with the expectation that practica measures may be speedily adopted to render these widespread acres capable of supporting vegetable and animal life on an extended scale. The mining legislation of Congress is thoroughly considered, attention having been called to controversies in some of the mining districts growing out of conflicting constructions of the law. The report closes with a review of the area of public lands at different periods of our history, now amounting to nearly 3,000,000 square miles, or

nearly 2,000,000,000 acres. The territorial limits of the republic are given, its chorographic features and geographical relations, and the changes on the Eastern Continent conspiring to hrow into our hands the sceptre of the world's commerce. An extensive correspondence with State, municipal, and commercial authorities has been condensed, so as to present some interesting statistics from all parts of the Union. An interesting article on tree culture adds a special practical value to the report. The report further shows that there has been disposed of, for cash, for homeoretical value of the report that there has been disposed of, for cash, for homesteads and under the several land grants, over 6,000,000 acres of the public domain, of which a large share is for actual settlement. The total cash receipts exceed \$1,500,000. The lands disposed of for actual settlement add about 23,500 farms to the productive resources limits of the Southern public land States. The grants for Pacific Railroads, military wagon roads, and other railroads approximate 186,000, 000 acres. The total area of public domain, including Alasks, may be stated in round numbers at 1,800,000,000 acres. Total disposed of, 400,000,000. Leaving undisposed of, 000,000 acres. The annual earnings of the American people are estimated at \$7,500,000 000, and their domestic trade at nearly \$6,000,000,000 a year. The report also contains tables show-ing the lands sold and disposed of for settlement during the first and second halves of the fiscal year, the area of the several land States and Territories, how the lands in each have thus far been disposed of, etc. The geological history of the valley of the Mississippi river and Wyoming Territory, and the theory and results of the infload policy, are fully shown, with the

dioney of the Republic for a full share of the Asiatic trade. West Point Military Academy. General Schriver, Inspector-General of the Army, has submitted his annual report on West Point. He says that the Academy was never in better or more promising condition. The number of cadets is 224; the number authorized by law when the Southern States are all admitted is 290. He enters at length into the question of increasing the number of cadets, and concludes by saying that 400 can just as well be educated there as 224. He strongly recommends an increase to that num-ber. The only additional expense will be for the board of students, there being teachers, books, and apparatus enough. He re marks that the necessity for an increased number of specially educated officers is admitted by all who have given attention to the subject. He asks that Congress be requested to take action in the premises. The whole number of graduates to this time is 2273; the number who entered but did not remain to graduate, 2447. The total cost of the Academy to date is \$8,236,372. Tais includes the cost of grounds, buildings, books, work, instruments, apparatus, as well as the pay of teachers and the board of teachers and cadets. General Schriver combats the notion that the Academy cultivates aristocracy and is tinctured with disloyalty, and under this last head he says that of the whole number of living graduates in and out of the service at the beginning of the war, more than threefourths remained loyal. Of the whole number of graduates in and out of the service, born in or appointed in the South, one-half remained loyal. the graduates belonging to the States that actually seceded, more than one-fourth remained Of the graduates who served against the Rebellion, more than one-third were wounded and one in five were killed in battle. He says in conclusion, that the Board of Visitors recon mend the Academy to ask for \$65,000 this year for repairs and improvements, and that Superintendent be raised to the rank and pay o

unifying effects upon our nationality, and con-siderations are presented in regard to the can-

Brigadier-General. Pensions and Pensioners. The annual report of the Hon. C. C. Cox, Commissioner of Pensions, having been fla he Treasury for transmission to Congress. The

following abstract embraces all the interesting The number of original invalid pensions admitted during the year was 9325, at an annual aggregate rate of \$628.227.70; increase of pensions allowed 4854, at an annual aggregate rate of \$280,487.28 The average rate of original pensions granted is \$67.37\$ or \$4.35\$ less than the preceding year. The number of original applications by widows, orphans, and other de-pendent relations, is 19,242, being an annual aggregate rate of \$1.910,262.76. The increase of pensions under this class is 27,053, at an annual aggregate rate of \$1,725,980. The whole number of invalid pensioners borne on the rolls on the 30th day of June, 1868, was 74,732, and these were paid in the aggregate at the rate of \$6,828,026.26. and the total number of widows, orphaus, and other dependent relatives in this class was 92,243, who were paid in the aggregate at the rate of \$12,065,067.94.

The total number of both classes was 167,025, at a total annual rate of \$18,893,694*20. The original invalid pensions allowed numbered 135, at the annual rate of 12,890, and the same class was increased 50 at the total annual rate of 2994. Widows, minors, and others admitted, 219, at the aggregate rate of \$26,102; being an increase of 72 at the total annual rate of 6600. increase of 72 at the total annual rate of 6600. The total number of navy invalid pensioners on the rolls at the close of the facal year was 1175 at an annual rate of \$94.833.75, and of widows, minors and others, 1443 at \$235.256, making a total of 2618 pensions at \$331.099.75. The total amount actually paid to invalid pensioners during the year anding June 33, 1858. was an annual report, and to widows and others, \$255,043.21. The total amount of navy pensions paid was \$352,383.21. Prior to the date of the last annual report of this office, the sole surviving soldier of the Revolution pensioned under ving soldier of the Revolution pensioned under the general laws had died. Of the two soldiers pensioned by special acts of Congress then on the rolls, John Gray, of Ohio, and Daniel E. Bakeman, of New York, Nancy Serena, widow of Joseph Serena, of Pennsylvania, still survive, the latter being the only representative on the rolls of that class of revolutionary widows who were married prior to the close of the war. Of those married prior to January 1, 1794, 55 survive; of those married prior to January 1, 1800, 45; and of those married since the latter date, 787—making a total of 888 Revolutionary widows on the rolls, being less by 109 than the number returned the previous year. There are on the rolls 1303 widows and orphaus of soldiers who served in the wars subsequent to the Revolution and prior to 1861, an increase of 551 since the last report. The total number of pensioners of all classes on the 30th of June, 1868, was 169,643, and these are paid at the aggregate rate of \$19,224,183.95, Pensions granted during the year, 28,921; number dropped from the rolls, 14.752; number of increase during the year, 32.029; amount actually paid for pensions, including expenses of disbursement, \$24,010.981'99, an excess of \$5.391,-925'53 over the amount of the previous year,

DISASTER.

An Ocean Vessel Nearly Wreeked. The New York Tribune of this morning re-

ports the following: The ship Issac Webb sailed from L'verpool on the 22d of September, under Captain Stowel, with 354 passengers, and on the 18th of October, in a terrific gale, during which she shipped several heavy seas. Captain Stowell was faulty injured. He died on the 24th ult., and first mate Cozzens took command. The Webb arrived off Sandy Hook on Tuesday night, in a gale, and bove both anchors; but the chains parted, and she was driven on the Outer Middle, where she was found yesterday morning by Captain Hazzard, of the steamer Philip. All her sails had been blown from the yards, and she had eight feet of fwater in her hold, the sea making a breach over her decks. Her passengers, who had been working at the pumps thirty days, were worn out and demoralized. Risking his own yessel, Captain Hazzard contrived to get a own vessel, Captain Hazzard contrived to get a hawser on board the Webb yesterday, and she was then towed into shoal water inside to the Government pier, at Sandy Hook, where the Submarine Wrecking Company are pumping her out, hoping to save part of her cargo. Captain Hartt and Officer Daniels, of the Harvor Police boat, rendered timely assistance in getting off

the passengers. LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Allison, P. J. Prison cases were before the Court to day.

Charles Brown, colored, was tried upon a charge of the larceny of five dollars. A colored woman testified that she went into a tavern to have a five dollar note charged, and as soon as she laid the note upon the counter, the prisoner, who was standing by, snatched it up and ran out, but was followed and arrested. The pri-soner said it was another man (who stole the soner said it was another man who stole the money, and that this woman was so drunk at the time that she could not tell wno it was, and should not be allowed to testify. He offered to prove this if the Court would permit him to send for a witness, and in order to give him this opportunity, the District Attorney withdrew the bill from the jury.

Joseph Thomas, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of thirty-five pounds of sugar belonging to Henry C. Lippincott. It was testified that he was detected as he was leaving Lippincott's store with a bag of sugar on his

Lippincott's store with a bag of sugar on his shoulders, he having gone into and from the basement through a hole that had been made by pulling a slab from the basement door. The prisoner stoutly dealed that he had stolen anything, but acknowledged that he was very hungry at the time and longed for a handful of

sugar.

Hyland Reed was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a half chest of tea valued at \$30, the property of John D. Lentz. He was seen by a little roy to take the tea from Mr. Lentz's store, at Ninth and Locust streets, and walk off with it; the boy raised the cry of "Stop thief!" and the prisoner dropped the box and ran, but wassoon cangbt.

was soon caught.
William Rinkle, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a roll of carpet valued at \$4.50. Bernard Rafferty testified that on the 5th inst., upon returning home from a funeral, he saw a man pitch a piece of carpet out of his house, and the prisoner take it up and ruu away with it. He immediately attempted to arrest them, but succeeded in catching only

one, the prisoner.

Henry Carr, colored, was convicted of a charge of stealing cut fur valued at \$20. The goods were missed by the owner and found in the prisoner's possession. He giving no explanation of the manner in which he got them, the irresistiple conclusion was that he stole the irresistible conclusion was that he stole

Joseph Whelan was acquitted of a charge of picking a lady's pocket at Vine street wharf. The lady, a resident of New Jersey, was not in attendance, and she was the only person who was supposed to know anything of the occur-

rence.

Frederick Kibbler was found guilty of the offense of getting boozy on election day and beating his aged wife.

Mr. Sneppard stated to the Court that in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph H. Bower, the Grand Jury had found a true builty than the defendant was the court that in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph H. Bower, the Grand Jury had found a true builty that the defendant was the court of the co

charging manslaughter, and the defendant was still at large; and therefore he would ask that his Honor would allow process to issue to bring him in, which was granted.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The business of to-day was chiefly directed to the Richmond whisky men.

The United States vs. Michael MacNamara.

The United States vs. Michael MacNamara. This was a criminal prosecution, the defendant being charged with the offense of distilling without having paid the special tax. Proof was made that defendant's distillery, in the Rich-mond district, was visited by the revenue offi cers and found in operation, and no special license had been taken out for it. Verdict,

guilly.
The United States vs. Michael MacNamara. A criminal prosecution upon the charge of litted dailling. The facts were similar to those of the preceding case. Verdict, guilty.

The United States vs. John Mooney. A criminal presecution for the same offense as above.

Verdict guilty.
The United States vs. Patrick Devilin, John McVey, and Thomas McVey. A criminal pro-secution for the same thing. On trial. DISTRICT COURT. No. 1-Judge Theyer.—Lavinia Roberts, trustee and guardian, va McCalla and others. Felgued issues. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff.

reported. Verdict for plaintiff.

E. K. Clift vs. George R. Kresser. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff, \$29871.

Philip Schwird and Jicob Deckert vs. The Girard Fire and Marine Lasurance Company of the city of Philadelphia. An action to recover the amount of a polley. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Hare.—Wm. Cresgmile vs. John Galbreath, administrator of Samuel Andress, deceased. An action on a book account. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, \$12975.

tiff, \$129 75.

Joseph Buffington vs. Hugh Lane. An action Joseph Buffington vs. Hugh Lane. An action to recover \$3000.50, the price of an organ manufactured for and delivered to Saint Theresa's Roman Catholic Church, at Broad and Catherine streets, last winter. The defense answered that the instrument was not finished according to contract, and that it was so defective as to be worthless for the purposes it was intended for. On the part of the defense a number of professional organists were examined. On trial, Ruch & Co. vs. Clendenning. Before reported. Verdict for defendant and rent in arrears \$375. ported. Verdict for defendant and rent in arrears \$375. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.— The Commonwealth ex rel. Haskell vs. Has-kell. An issue of lunacy. Before reported. On trial.

nate Mayor Shurtleff.

Political. Boston, Nov. 19 .- The Democrats will renomi-

THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION FIFTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Major-General Halleck's Annual Report of His Command on the Parine Coast.

An Important Circular from the Treasurer of the' United States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Desputch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. Major-General Halleck has forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army his annual report of the affairs of his

military command, The Military Division of the Pacific, which includes the States of Oregon, California, and Nevada, and Territories of Alaska, Washington, Idaho, and Arizona. It comprises a territory of about 1,218,000 square miles, and has about 12,750 statute miles of sea coast, including the islands. Its population is about 700,000 whites and 130,000 Indians. The military force of the civision is two regiments of cavalry, one regiment of artiliery, and four regiments of infantry.

For military administration the Division is divided into three departments, namely:-First-The Department of Alaska; Second. The Department of the Columbia; Third. The Department of California. General Halleck approves the suggestions of General Davis, commanding Alaska, to establish military posts in the vicinity of the larger tribes, or villages of Indians. Thus a salutary influence will soon be obtained over them, and readily extended to other larger tribes or villages. In this way the whole country can be gradually opened to our settlers and traders. without danger of hostile collisions.

If this policy be properly carried out, there will be no necessity of sending a ditional troops to that Territory, to carry on a long and expensive Indian war. For the protection of trading vessels, and to inspire the natives with due respect for our flag, it will be important to keep a vessel of war in those waters. By occasion ally visiting the several military posts and large Indian towns, most of which are on the shores of navigable bays and channels, such vessel will do much towards maintaining a permanent General Davis is of opinion that the civil

officers of a territorial government are not required in Alaska at the present time, except court at Sitka and another at Kodiak, with jurisdiction over all criminal cases. Territorial governments for less than 2600 while people. scattered over such a vast area, would involve unnecessary expense. General Halleck gives the population at about 8000 whites and 15,000 Indians. The military force consists of two full regiments of infantry and nine companies of cavalry, in all twenty-nine companies; that is, nearly one-naif of all the troops in the Division available for service in the field. Nevertheless, considerable dissatisfaction has been shown by the inhabitant because more troops were not sent to tha Territory. This could not be done by General Halleck from the small force at his disposal, without depriving other States and Territories of their proportionate share of protection in places where Indian hostilities existed or were threatened.

Arizona, General Halleck says, has been greatly misrepresented even by its own people, it has been described as a wonderfully rich neral country, abounding in todes and mine of gold and silver of such surprising wealth that any man who will work them could, in a few months, accumulate a fortune of millions, these mines of fabulous wealth, if they really exist, are as yet undeveloped and perhaps an discovered.

He does not say there are not valuable mines in Arizona, but its agricultural facilities would yield far more than its mines of silver and copper, however rich these may prove to be. He thinks there should be more troops in Arizona, and recommends that Arizona, with three of the most southern counties of California, be made a separate military department.

Important Circular from the Treasurer. The Treasurer of the United States has addressed the following circular to the Assistant Preasurers and designated depositaries of the United States:-

TERASURY DEPARTMENT, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Washington, Nov. 13, 1868.—Sir.—You will please select from the United States legal-tender notes that you may have on hand on the receipt of this, and from those you may receive at any time thereafter, all notes which are mutilated, and in your opinion are so much solled, defaced or worn as to be unfit for circulation; also all votes of the denomination of fifty dollars.

It is the desire of the Department, as these have been successfully counterfeited, to with draw all of this denomination from circulation. You will also retain all notes issued under acts February 25, 1862, and July 11, 1882, known as the convertible issue of legal-tenders, or those bearing upon their backs the legend of which the following is an extract:-"And in exchange for United States 6 per cent, twenty year bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years."

It is desirable to withdraw these notes as speedily as possible, as this office is in daily receipt of letters from individuals who are still persistent in their requests to obtain bonds for them, although the time allowed for such conversion has long since expired, following clause from section three of the act

approved March 3, 1863, will show:—

"and the holders of United States notes issued under and by virtue of said acts shall present the same for bonds, as therein provided, on or hofore the first day of July, 1863, and thereafter the right to exchange shall cease and determine."

You will then please hold all the notes men tioned, and advise me of the amount, that the same may be transferred for redemption and new notes issued in lieu thereof, or you may at time remit them in sums or \$1000, or any multiple of that sum, through Adams Express Company, or any express company con-necting with that company, at Gov-ernment expense, in the same man-ner as mutilated fractional correct; te now forwarded to this office. All such remit-tances may be charged to this office in the account as a transfer of funds. Or you may receive, at your option, a check on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, or San Francisco, or new notes of such denominations s you may designate will be transmitted to you in exchange, by express, tree of charge.
(Signed) F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer U. S.

(Signed) Appointments. The following were to-day appointed Store keepers: - William B. Allison, Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania district: R. S. Lynch, Twenty-

second Pennsylvania district; Robert Gaw, Hugo

Schauer, Charles Fair, Lawrence Bromg in, and John F. Stauttor, Fourth Pennsylvania district, Guager: :- Charles H. Evans, Fourth Iowa disrict: William H. Mansfield, First Pennsylvania Railroad Accident.

PITTSFIELD Mass., Nov. 19.—A train on the Housatonic Railroad was thrown from the track yesterday by a broken rail, near Sufficid. Every passenger was injured, and Miss Sarah Hayes, Obituary.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19.—Orson Kellogg, a re-tired merchant of this city, died yesterday, aged 76. He was for many years a member of the arm of Clark & Kellopg.

NEW YORK.

Arrival of Filibusters - Destructive | The English Elections - Reverdy Fire in Brooklyn.

AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Cuban Insurgents - Billiards and Prize Fights.

NEW YORK, Fov. 19 .- A deputation from the Cuba insurgents are said to have arrived here, and are in correspondence with the fillibuster leaders.

Foster and Dion have agreed upon a match of billiards.

A prize fight came off between Conklin and Hogan to-day at Narrawsburg. Twenty-six rounds were fought, the former being victor. The "corner" in the Eric Ruilroad stock seems to be near a culmination. The difference be-

Fire in Brooklyn.

55 to 58; the latter at 43 to 45.

tween the cash and regular price to-day is from

12 to 15 per cent.; the former is quoted at from

New York, Nov. 19 .- At 4:40 this morning, the large brick building, Nos. 199 and 201 Water street, Brooklyn, belonging to the George C Casey estate, and occupied for manufacturing purposes, was totally destroyed by fire.

George Bogheart, fireman, was instantly killed by a falling wall. John Yerkes, fireman, was badly hurt.

The following are the principal losses:-Fitzhugh Smith, rubber manufacturer, \$30,000; Allen & Son, feed mill, \$5000; P. S. Sandford tobacco manufacturer, \$8000; James Fagan, tobacco, \$5000; loss on building, \$40,000. Total loss, \$100,000.

Burning of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum. CLEVELAND, Nov. 19. - The Central Obio Lunatic Asylum was totally destroyed by fire last night. Mary Brophy, Bridget Brophy, Clara Bradford, Lizzie Harrold, Caroline Conpor, and Susan Parker were smothered to death. The other inmates swere removed to other public institutions. There were 350 patients confined in the building at the time.

Bank Suspension.

St. John, N. B., Nov. 19 .- St. Stephen's Bank suspended this morning. Scovill's liabilities are said to be over -----.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

From the N. Y. Hevald.

From the N. Y. Heraid.

"The course of Erie yesterday was variable and at times excited, but the amount of business transacted in it was an all as compa ed with that of Monday or Tuesday. The present condition of efficient has paraityzed all dealers except the great parties to the converse. No one else knows how to interpret the situation, and there is a general disinclination to operate in Erie, as well as in the remaining stocks of the miscellaneous list. Incomprehensible as is the connection between them, or illiogical as may be their sympathy, toe other stocks vibrate with Erie, and demoralization in the one creates weakness in the other. The outside papilic, as the brokers are pleased to call the customers who deposit marg as with them for speculation, are completely belonged as to the future course of things in Wall street, and their brokers are unable to give them any light or cue. The vast majority of houses buy and sell in the dark, taking care in this particular time to be proceed by wide margins. In the earlier portion of the day Erie was weak and unsettled. On the street it was quoted in the vicinity of 47 and closed on the call at the open board at 47/2/6/17%. At the regular board its preceivership was now beginning to be known for a certainty, and the closed on the call at the open board at 47.66173. At the regular board is price was better closing on the call at \$36.483. The matter of the receivership was now beginning to be known for a certainty, and the stock gradually improved us der large parchases, supposed to be by the clique. for the purpose of making another corner on the Drew party. The latter discovered this fact, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon there was a rush for the stock, the price suddenly going up to 55 at 3 o'clock. The struggle for the atock led to very lively competition. The 'ontaide public' and their brockers, who were 'long' of Elle, were highly delighted as the price steadily rose to 57% the quotational half-past 5 o'clock. How successful the 'corner' will prove substitute the breach at 49, and bought from that rice upwards. The 'corner' depends for the accomplishment upon the amount of stock relatively held by hoth sides to the quarrel. Taings are to culminate to day or to morrow; for the clique, in buying Erle at any figure, also put out large contracts to sell from two to seven per cent less within three days. They are also in for a 'shot' twist themselves if the Drew party can render the stock scarce in turn. The appointment of a receiver, however piaces the game in the hands of the clique, and restores to them all the power which they had before the injunction was sued on. The issuing of new stock, or the withdrawal of the recently issued certificates, is of course as they choose. The street is making merry over the curious perplexity of affairs, and watening/with bated breath for the grand explesion which must ensue from these compiliations. One report has it that the foreign bankers who were interested with Mr. Drew in the 'short' specula ion in Erie have tried, or will try, to obtain the interiescece of the United States Couris. As foreigners they may apply to such tribunals, and prevent an escapade of the clique to New Jersey with the funds of the corporation, which they could not do were they to endeavor to circumvent the receivership by another application to a State

From the N. Y. Pribune. From the N. Y. Tribune.

"Money was in good supply at 6@7 per cent on call to brokers on Government and railway shares. Commercial paper is unchanged at 10@12 per cent. At the close Government dealers were offered money in excess of their needs at per cent.

"Sterling Exchange is dull at quotations. We quote:
London, & days, 10% 10%; London, sight 10% 10%; Faris long, 5*17%; Swiss, 020@3*17%; Hamburg, se; Annwerp 5.2* @55*17%; Swiss, 020@3*17%; Hamburg, se; Amsterdam, 41@41%; Frankfort, 40% 11; Bremen, 78% @78%; Berlin, 71% @72%;

"In freights to Liverpool, 760c bushels wheat at 7d; 1100 barrels flour at 2s. 3d; and by steamer, 2 00 bases cotton at 1, @1, d. To Londou, 500 barrels rosin at 3s. A British orly was chartered to Gibralter and Masta with 260c barrels flour at \$2200 in gold."

From the London Economist of Kevember 7.

From the London Economist of November 7.

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From the London Economist of Nevember 7.

"An impression prevailed in many quarters, previous to the meeting of the Bank Court on Thursday, that there would be a move in the upward direction in the rate of discount, but, as is usually the case, the action is locked for before the necessity arises for taking it. Gold is still going out from the bank, but not to an extent which calls for special remark. A pretty general impression prevails that we are at last seeing a permanent improvement in the rates in the open market, although there is every reason to believe that there is still plenty of money. No money comes here from abroad at pressuit or investment; on the contrary. It is being withorswan from the batt a substantial move in the upward direction on this side would bring money to this market. The improvement which has been observed istely is due to the rise in the prices of foreign stocks upon the market, and the introduction of on new loans. A similar movement to the saw effect on the Continental Burses would probably remove the cause of the rillux of gold, and according to the intestadvices there is a prospect of this taking place ers long. There is reported to be considerable animalion on the Frankfort Boorse, and an important rise in the price of severtiles would be expected if support were given by other continental bourses. Not only in France, but in a ustria, there is abundance of money seeking investment, the latest base of railway shares in the instramed country having been subscribed twentyfold. The 4th of the month passed over very quietly, a d the laquirles at the Bank of England were cast celly more than has usen a sperious to add their heads and foreign; and it is almost superflowed to add the innumerable channels opened by a general commer call revival, or carried off the market by railway loans, as long as this security is good, and the money employed reproductively, it may be bester that the value of money should be influenced by this special caus

New York Stock Quotations-2 P. M.

EUROPE.

Johnson's Appointments for Dinner Vesuvius still in a Ferment.

By Atlantic Cable.

1 onnon, Nov. 19. - The Times of this morning states that 370 members of the new House of Commons have been chosen so far, and that the Liberal majority is 118.

Reverdy Johnson has accepted an invitation to dine with the London Workingmen's Society on Kovember 28.

NAPLES, Nov. 19 .- The eruption of Vesuvius is increasing in violence and grandeur.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Full Particulars of the Loss of the "Star of the Union." By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Nov. 19 .- Further particulars of the wreck of the steamer Star of the Union have been received. She ran on Morillo reef, about a mile from the shore, at 6:30 o'clock on Friday evening. The Captain says in his report that it was raining very hard, and that he was on that account deceived by the current. He saw a light on shore, which he took for the one at Bahla Honda.

The steamer lies where she struck, with her back broken. The cargo will be saved in a damaged condition, if the sea remains calm. The hull and machinery will be a total loss. There was a very beavy sea, with breakers, when the ship struck. A boat which was put out was capsized by the surf while attempting tolland, and two persons-Mr. Clark, of San Francisco, and George Johnson, of Philadelphia, passengers-were drowned. Their bodies have not yet been recovered.

The American war steamer Penobscot, which was in the port, went promptly to the assistance of the Star of the Union, and Lersundi ordered the Spanish man-of war steamer Francis D'Asis to the same place. These vessels offered every assistance possible, and returned here to-day, with the particulars above given. The barque Anna was also wrecked on Friday night, on the Colorado recis. The captain, his wife and child, and all the crew were saved.

FROM BUSTON.

Doings of the Female Suffragans, Boston, Nov. 19.-There was a large attendsuce on the reassembling of the Women's Rights Convention to-day. The Rev. James Freeman Clarke advocated educating the sexes together, and detailed the progress of this idea in the schools of West Roxbury. The best way was to educate the boys and girls together, and they would not fall in love so quickly when

to love-making. It would be a very useful and practical thing to put women on school committees, as men did not like to become members of such bodies, and neglected the duties. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Charles Barnard, Fred. Douglass, and Hop. Frank W. Bird, expressive of sympathy with the movement to establish suffrage for

educated together, as study was not conducive

Women. Lynch Law on the Plains.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 19.-An Omaha despatch, says the Frontier Index, reports the hanging of three roughs at Bear River City, who were taken from the jail by a viguance committee.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Chi. &N. W.R. com. 814 Market feverish.

The Dry Goods Trade. The Dry Goods trade is very duil here and at New York; sales are limited to the immediate wants of the trade, and prices are unsettled and drooping. The New York Heraid of this morning says:-

"We have no improvement to note in this branch of trade, the demand having been very light all through the week, while the market has ruled heavy and prices, whenever they have varied at all, have favored the buyer. Sellers have not marked down prices to any extent, but they have been ready to meet the views of buyers at all times, and have not hesitated to take off 1465c. If yard whenever they could be insured of sales by so denus. In this way considerable sales of brown musiles have been made; but the market notwithstanding has dragged heavily, and the aggregate but ness for the six days intervening since our last report is small. The more lively times which were expected to succeed the election have not been manifest as yet, and apprehensions are beginning to be induled that they have been put off to a more convenient season—perhaps after the holidays. The violent fluctuations of gold and the extraordinary evolutions which have been withesed at the steek board, combined with the great stringency in the money market, have operated to restrict business in dry goods, as well as in almost every other species of merchandise, and it has been more difficult for buyers to obtain much accommodation. The fluctuating tendency of the currency readers a cash system more desirable than ever, and sev wast to run the hexards of long credit. Hence we find everything combining to restrict business; yet the wants of the country are not nearly sapplied."

Markets by Telegraph

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Nov. 19.—Stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island. 18; Reading, 97%; Canton Co. 46; Erie, 47; Cieveland and Toledo, 99; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 84%; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 1885; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 84%; New York Central, 121%; Hilnois Central, 141; Virgipia 66, 50%; Missouri 64 96; Hudson River, 122%; 5-20s. 1862, 160%; do. 1884, 167%; do. 1885, 167%; do. new, 1108/18%; 10-408, 108%; Gold_184%; Money, 667 Per Cent.; Exchange, 9%.

New York, Nov. 19.—Cotton firm; 1001 bales sold at 23%c. Flour active, 9%,0 barreis sold, without any decided change in prices. Wheat duly, No. 2 at 41.39 (6) 10%; 1500 bushels sold. Corn steady, 28,300 bushels sold: mixed Western 111-60-138. Oats quiet at 71c. Beef quiet. New Me s Pork quotations cominal at \$23500, Lard quiet; Steam readered, 15%(6)16%c. Whaky quiet.

s250. Lard quiet; steam rendered, 15%@16%c. Whinky quiet.

Baltimore, Nov. 19.—Cotton dull and nominal at 24c Fieur dull: Howard street superfine. \$450@7-25; do. extra. \$80@10-50; do. family. \$10.76@11-75; do. family. \$11.50; do. family. \$11.50; do. family. \$11.50; do. family. \$11.50; do. family. \$10.50; do. extra. \$80@10-75; do. family. \$10.50; do. extra. \$80@10-75; do. family. \$10.50; do. family. \$10.50; do. extra. \$40.50; do. family. \$10.50; do. family. \$10.5

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 19 Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 46 S. Third street Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 46 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

\$2000 Pa 5s. 2 series. | 1065 | 20 sh Read R. | 530. 49 |
\$140 City s. Old. | 101 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
\$140 City s. Old. | 101 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
\$150 do. | 105 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
\$160 do. | 105 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
\$160 sh Resi'vis. | 520 | 105 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
\$160 sh Penna R. | 525 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
\$160 sh Penna R. | 525 | 100 | 100 |
\$160 sh Rey Zinc. | 151 | 100 | 100 |
\$160 sh Butler Coal. | 8 |
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\$160 sh State Pf. | 560. | 814 |
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